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Harvard University has fallen under the military craze and is to have an army officer sent to her to give instruction in military tactics. This is the first time in her history that this evil has befallen her. Her ancient motto reads: "*Christo et Ecclesiae*" (for Christ and the Church). How shall it be made to read now?

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Rev. George Dana Boardman, D.D., LL.D., has resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which he has held for thirty years. He has greatly endeared himself to his church and to the people of Philadelphia, and they all deeply regret that the time has come for him to take this step. His resignation has not been caused by the least unpleasantness between himself and the members of the congregation, but that he might have some rest from his long-continued and taxing labors and give way to some one who can give more time to the pastoral work than he is now able to do.

Dr. Boardman is not only one of the most spiritual, scholarly and eloquent of Baptist preachers, but he is one of the best exemplifications of Christian manhood and Christian citizenship anywhere to be found. He is held in the highest honor everywhere where he is known, having as few critics as usually fall to the lot of any active, outspoken and progressive man.

It is well known to all of our readers that Dr. Boardman is a Christian peace man. His studies in the gospel, which have been both comprehensive and profound, have led him to the conclusion, often expressed of late years, that Christian men and Christian nations ought now to abandon war forever. He has not hesitated to place himself actively in the ranks of the friends of peace. He was for a number of years president of the Christian Arbitration and Peace Society of Philadelphia. He has attended as a delegate at least two of the late Universal Peace Congresses, and spoken in them both. His paper on "Nationalism and Internationalism; or Mankind One Body," read at the Chicago Peace Congress, was listened to with the greatest pleasure by all who heard it, and is the clearest and most instructive presentation of the subject we have ever seen.

Dr. Boardman is still in the strength of his powers and we trust that, with rest and relief from the heavy burdens of work which he has been carrying, he may yet be able to give many years to the service of the Prince of Peace, whose kingdom is going on to fill the whole earth.

The ninetieth birthday of Neal Dow which fell on Tuesday, the 20th of March, was celebrated by the American Temperance Union in Carnegie Hall, New York, on Sunday the 18th in accordance with a request of the N. W. T. C. U. that the day should be so observed. Many prominent persons took part in the program, among whom were Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. MacArthur, Joseph

Cook, Mrs. Lord and ex-Judge Noah Davis. Letters of encouragement for the Temperance cause were read from United States Senators Hale, Frye and Hoar, and from Representatives Dingley and Milliken. On the 20th there were exercises in honor of Mr. Dow in many parts of the nation, those in Maine being especially enthusiastic.

In this connection we are pleased to call attention to an announcement that has been sent out, numerous signed by leading advocates of temperance of a reception to be given to Mr. Dow and of an international temperance Congress to be held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island, N. Y., on the third, fourth and fifth of June. All local, State and National Temperance Societies, and all churches and other religious and secular organizations "which hate the saloon" are asked to send representatives. The Congress will be strictly a representative body, local organizations being allowed one delegate for every twenty members, district organizations five members, State organizations ten and national organizations twenty. Mr. Dow has accepted an invitation to be present. Mr. Dow is certainly to be ranked among the foremost heroes of reform, both because the cause which he has championed is one of the most beneficent ever undertaken and because his efforts have been brave, wise, persistent, and so largely successful.

Louis Kossuth, whose long continued but so far fruitless efforts for the independence of Hungary are so well known, died at Turin, Italy, on the 20th of March. He had lived in exile in Italy for thirty-two years. He visited the United States in 1851, and as the nation's guest was given such a welcome as had been accorded before that time only to Lafayette. The principle for which he contended was the inalienable right of a people to freely dispose of itself.

### EVENTS OF THE MONTH.

On the resignation of Gladstone Lord Rosebery, late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was invited by Queen Victoria to accept the Premiership, which he promptly did. But few changes were made in the Cabinet. The new Premier at once announced that the policy of the Gladstone Government would be continued as to Home Rule for Ireland. Though a member of the House of Lords he expressed his concurrence with the ex-Premier's opinion of the anomalous character of that body, in connection with the present democratic suffrage of the country.

It is probable that the new Government will be shortlived and that Parliament will be dissolved and an appeal made to the people on the issues before them. Rosebery has made himself disagreeable to the Irish members of Parliament and to some English members by stating that Home Rule could not be adopted until a majority of English members vote for it.

The second convention of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions, which met at Detroit, Mich., from February 28 to March 4, was the greatest missionary gathering ever held. Two hundred and ninety-four colleges and schools were represented by 1187 students. Among the speakers were Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, Dr. A. J. Gordon, Dr. Judson Smith, Rev. J. Hudson Taylor, Miss Geraldine Guinness and Mr. L. D. Wishard.

This movement originated in 1886 in connection with Mr. Moody's work, and its purpose is to rally the educated young men and women of the country to the cause of foreign missions. No nobler mission for educated young men and women can be conceived than that of carrying the Gospel of Jesus Christ—the Gospel of life, of love and of peace—to the countless millions still living on the lowest planes of existence.

The nineteenth anniversary of the Carlisle Indian Industrial School, recently held, was a most interesting occasion. A class of nineteen was graduated. Many prominent persons were present, especially of those connected with Indian work.

There was a great demonstration of the trades unionists in London on the 18th ult. in favor of the employers' liability bill and against the House of Lords. Tens of thousands of workmen attended the meetings in Hyde Park, where there were twelve stands and a hundred speakers. The most prominent addresses were made by members of Parliament representing the laboring classes.

A contract has just been made by which the power of Niagara Falls, turned into electric energy, is to be used for motive purposes on the Erie canal and to be distributed through the entire length of New York State. The power is to be furnished at rates which have never been equalled in cheapness.

The Bland seigniorage bill passed the House on the first day of March by a vote of 158 to 129, and the Senate on the fifteenth by a vote of 44 to 31.

This bill provides for the coining into silver dollars of a little over fifty-five million dollars worth of silver bars now in the Treasury vaults received by the Government as pay for past coinage of silver. The bill is so worded that it seems to authorize the issue of an additional fifty-five millions in silver certificates. It is a little curious that the national legislators can not so draw a bill as to know themselves what it means.

President Cleveland, as has been generally expected, has just vetoed the bill this 29th day of March, 1894.

The Commercial treaty between Russia and Germany has been ratified in both countries. Many important concessions to trade have been made on both sides, and much pleasure is expressed over the more intimate rela-

tions thus established between the two peoples. We are heartily glad that commerce is made a real peacemaker.

The movement for municipal reform in the cities of the United States has all at once become strong and wide-spread. During the past month Municipal Leagues have been formed in a number of cities in different parts of the country.

A meeting in the interests of the cause was held in Philadelphia on the 16th of March. It was largely attended by representatives from different parts of the country and is soon to result in the formation of a National Association.

The Boston League has just completed its organization. It is to have a maximum of two hundred members, not more than seven of whom shall be from any one of the business, benevolent, philanthropic or religious associations having the privilege of nominating members. The purpose of these leagues is to elevate and purify city management by separating municipal from State and national politics, by awakening among citizens a deeper interest in their city government and by the effort to replace antiquated and unsuitable systems by those demanded by the changed conditions of the times.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

STERLING, MASS., March 6, 1894.

DR. TRUEBLOOD — Dear Sir: Enclosed please find my subscription to your excellent paper for the current year, one dollar. I address you direct, because I have a desire that you should know something more than you now do, of my dear departed friend, Mrs. Nancy W. Lewers of Hopedale. For fourteen of the best years of her life, she was confined to her bed a victim of meningitis. All this while she was growing and unfolding in the graces of a true womanhood—a light, and a shining example of patience and trust to all who were permitted to serve her, or even to transiently call upon her. In a most marvelous manner she was gradually restored to life and health, and for the past two or three years has been an unremitting apostle of the Peace cause. In the home life, in social life, and wherever her influence went, it was invariably spent in this behalf. You cannot have been unmindful of her genuine devotion to the cause, when you were with us in Hopedale last June at our annual meeting, when she, with others of our people, were so gratified with the message which you brought to us, of the progress and increased interest in the movement here and abroad.

From our mortal view, we already feel that in her translation, this branch of the Peace Union has experienced an irreparable loss. She had time, talent, faith, and above all, the thing at heart, so that through personal effort, she accomplished in a few years, what scarce another could have done with her limitations. She was on her way to Boston, intending to call upon yourself, pay our subscriptions, and get fresh inspiration for this work, when she was stricken by the death-angel. Stopping a few days in Dedham with a niece she was taken suddenly ill, and in two or three days the end came. January 15, she obeyed the summons, "Come up higher," and peacefully entered